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Conde McGinley
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ZIONISTS IN THE UNITED STATES DICTATE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY ON PALESTINE

(Palestine Arab Delegation memorandum)
(Released, February 8, 1966, New York.)

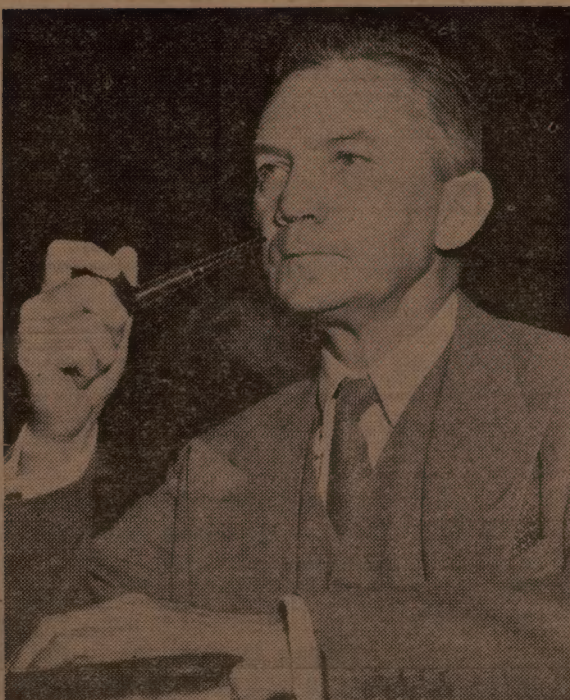
When Mr. James Forrestal, United States Secretary of Defense under President Truman, attempted in 1947 to eliminate the Palestine question as an issue in the 1948 election campaign for President, Mr. Forrestal was bluntly told by both the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, that Jews had made large contributions to party funds, on the condition that their views on the Palestine question receive serious consideration. The "Forrestal Diaries" contains the following passages:

"26 November, 1947: Lunch today with Senator McGrath. Prior to it I had him read the secret report on Palestine prepared by CIA. I said to McGrath that I thought the Palestine question was one of the most important in our American foreign policy, and that if we were talking about lifting foreign affairs out of domestic politics, there was nothing more important to lift out than Palestine, with all its domestic ramifications. I said the Palestine-Jewish question was similar to the Eire-Irish question of forty years ago and that neither should be permitted to have any substantial influence on American policy. McGrath answered that he realized how serious the situation was and said he would like to come back and read more carefully the CIA documents."

"Forrestal derived several points from McGrath's conversation. In the first place, Jewish sources were responsible for a substantial part of the contributions to the Democratic National Committee and many of these contributions were made 'with a distinct idea on the part of the givers that they will have an opportunity to express their views and have them seriously considered on such questions as the present Palestine question'."

"3 December 1947: Lunch today with Jimmy Byrnes. We talked Palestine. Byrnes recalled the fact that he had disassociated himself from his decision of a year ago to turn down the Grady report which recommended a federated state for Palestine or a single Arabian state. He said the decision on the part of the President to reject this recommendation and to criticize the British for their conduct of Palestinian affairs had placed Bevin and Attlee in a most difficult position. He said that Niles (David K. Niles, administrative assistant to the President) and Sam Rosenman were chiefly responsible for the President's decision; that both had told the President that Dewey was about to come out with a statement favoring the Zionist position on Palestine, and that they had insisted that unless the President anticipated this movement, New York State would be lost to the Democrats."

"I asked Byrnes what he thought of the possibility of getting Republican leaders to agree with Democrats to have the Palestine question placed on a non-political basis. He wasn't particularly optimistic about the suc-



HONORABLE JAMES V. FORRESTAL
Secretary of Defense (1947-1949), Secretary of Navy (1944-1947), Under-Secretary of Navy (1940-1944). Until 1940, President of Dillon Read & Co., Bernard M. Baruch's international banking firm. Baruch made Forrestal Secretary to defend world-wide Zionist interests. Upon discovery by Forrestal what Baruch expected of him, Forrestal tried to warn nation. Invisible USA government railroaded Forrestal into a mental hospital, where he was pushed or jumped to his death from 17th floor window. Reliable informants doubt Forrestal committed suicide, many called it murder.

cess of this effort because of the fact that Rabbi Silver was one of Taft's close associates and because Taft followed Silver on the Palestine-Haifa question. I said I thought it was a most disastrous and regrettable fact that the foreign policy of this country was determined by the contributions a particular bloc of special interest might make to the party funds.

"3 February 1948: Visit today from Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who came in with a strong advocacy of the Jewish State in Palestine, that we should support the United Nations 'decision,' and in general a broad, across-the-board statement of the Zionist position. I pointed out that the United Nations had as yet taken no 'decision,' that it was only a recommendation of the General Assembly, that any implementation of this 'decision' by the United States would probably result in the need for a partial mobilization, that I thought the methods that had been used by people outside of the Executive Branch of the Government to bring coercion and duress on other nations in the General Assembly bordered closely onto scandal. He professed ignorance on this latter point and returned to his general exposition of the case of the Zionists."

"He made no threats but made it very clear that the zealots in this cause had the conviction of trying to upset the government policy on Palestine. I replied that I had no power to make policy but that I would be

derelict in my duty if I did not point out what I thought would be the consequences of any particular policy which would endanger the security of this country. I said that I was merely directing my efforts to lifting the question out of politics, that is, to have the two parties agree they would not compete for votes on this issue. He said this was impossible, that the nation was too far committed and that, furthermore, the Democratic Party would be bound to lose and the Republicans gain by such an agreement. I said I was forced to repeat to him what I had said to Senator McGrath in response to the latter's observation that our failure to go along with the Zionists might lose the states of New York, Pennsylvania and California — that I thought it was about time that somebody should pay some consideration to whether we might not lose the United States."

Mr. Donald C. Blaisdell, Professor of Government at the College of the City of New York, in an article by him on "American Policy for the Near East," published in Issues, the official organ of The American Council for Judaism, in the Fall of 1959, states:

"No Minority of Irish, of German, of Polish, Italian, or Greek extraction has been able to manipulate policy to its advantage as have the Zionist leaders of American Jews. Nor does there appear to be any politically feasible means by which the American government can place the claims of its importunate clientele in proper perspective. Like American Jews who are presumed to be members of Israel's American clientele and are never allowed to forget it, so the American government, Congress and Executive Branch alike, is never permitted to free itself from the pressure, propaganda and power emanating from the same Zionist sources."

"Should not the United States as a matter of national interest, look at the effect on the Near East and on our policies there of the provision of the internal revenue code allowing agents of foreign governments, even though registered with the Department of Justice, to be used for generating propaganda in the United States for foreign governments and for funneling tax exempt contributions to charitable organizations through these agents for foreign governmental purposes? Why should a foreign government, admittedly engaged in propaganda attempting to influence American policy, receive the benefits of tax exemption for contributions when similar contributions to domestic groups, likewise attempting to influence policy do not receive such treatment?"

Dr. Christiana P. Harris, Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, in an article by her on "The Balfour Declaration Today, a Warning," also published in Issues, the official organ of The American Council for Judaism, in the Winter of 1961, states:

"The American press has been deeply affected by Zionist influences, with the result that news of all matters affecting Israel has